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Federal Communications Commission Office of Secretary 1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20036

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

**ORIGINAL** 

October 4, 2005

#### **HAND DELIVERY**

Ms. Marlene Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission The Portals 445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20554 DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

Re:

Redacted Copies for Public Inspection of Highly Confidential Documents in WC

Docket Nos. 05-65 & 05-75.

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Attached are two redacted copies of an ex parte letter and attached document that we are filing today in WC Dockets Nos. 05-65 & 05-75.

Should you have any questions of if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 730 1338.

Sincerely,

Bruce Gottlieb

HARRIS WILTSHIRE & GRANNIS LLP

1200 18th St NW

Washington, DC 20036

Counsel for Level 3 Communications, LLC

No. of Gooles rec'd 04 List ABCOLS

### **Network Divestiture/Customer Retention**

September 22, 2005



### Existing Market Conditions.

- Market is presently not too competitive; difficult to purchase transport capacity on competitive terms.
- AT&T and MCI are the most significant competitive suppliers of transport services
- AT&T and MCI pricing tends to be roughly 50% less than standard pricing offered by SBC and Verizon
- Construction of new facilities is not economically feasible or foreseeable, and new technology is unlikely to immediately eliminate reliance on metro and suburban fiber-based transport
- Level 3 purchases significant quantities of metro and suburban transport, [BEGIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -- COPYING PROHIBITED] [REDACTED] [END HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL --COPYING PROHIBITED]
- Level 3's LMS database is used to track its purchases of metro and suburban transport services. Level 3 manages those purchases by location, [BEGIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL] [REDACTED] [END HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL]
- Before the Mergers, the competitive environment is not robust:



SBC - AT&T Analysis - Before Merger

[REDACTED]
[CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■ SBC + 1 CLEC

☐SBC + 2 CLECs

☐ SBC + 3 or more CLECs

### **Level**(3) Verizon Competition – Before Mergers



Verizon MCI Analysis - Before Merger

[REDACTED]
[CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■VZN + 1 CLEC

□VZN + 2 CLECs

■VZN + 3 or more CLECs



SBC - AT&T Analysis - After Merger

# [REDACTED] [CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■ SBC + No CLECs ■ SBC + Only MCI ■ SBC + 1 non-MCI CLEC

SBC + MCI + 1 other CLEC

SBC + 2 non-MCI CLECs

SBC + 3 or more CLECs



Verizon MCI Analysis - After Merger

# [REDACTED] [CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■VZN + No CLECs

■VZN + Only ATT

■VZN + 1 non-ATT CLEC

■VZN + ATT + 1 other CLEC

UVZN + 2 non-ATT CLECs

□VZN + 3 or more CLECs



- Divestiture Requirement. We propose a "Network Divestiture/Customer Retention" plan, where all of AT&T's and MCI's "Transport Assets" (defined below) would be divested within SBC's and Verizon's territories.
  - "Transport Assets" means fiber, transport equipment, collocation space and off-net transport purchase agreements or rights owned, leased or operated by AT&T or MCI within the territories of SBC and Verizon.
- <u>Divesting Customer Contracts</u>. While preferred from a purely competitive standpoint, requiring divestiture of AT&T's and MCI's customer agreements is not feasible because:
  - Difficulties of separating multi-service, geographically spread customer contracts between in-region and out of region services
  - Reliance on the Sellers for extensive OSS and BSS Support
  - Highly complex and often unique service delivery requirements that the buyer would have difficulty replicating
  - Customer Retention Risks without strict win-back rules



- Network Divestiture/Customer Retention. Because conveyance of customer contracts is infeasible, the divestiture of transport assets should be accompanied by a commitment by SBC/Verizon to continue to purchase services from the new owner for a period of 5 years. Such a structure has the following advantages:
  - The new owner would be able to quote pricing, terms and conditions for services (both to end users on a retail basis and to other service providers on a wholesale basis) that were offered in-region by AT&T/MCI prior to the merger.
  - There would be no interruption or migration of service to customers (except as might otherwise result from the merger itself).
  - The new owner could sell to third parties both wholesale and retail so that the new owner would be able to compete with the incumbent even after expiration of the purchase commitment.
  - SBC and Verizon still obtain the benefits of the merger in that they
    would have customer contracts with the largest business customers
    purchasing a full range of products and services.

## [BEGIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -- COPYING PROHIBITED]

Table 1

[REDACTED]

[END HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL --COPYING PROHIBITED]

### **Network Divestiture/Customer Retention**

September 22, 2005



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SBC - AT&T Analysis - Before Merger

[REDACTED]
[CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

SBC + 1 CLEC

☐SBC + 2 CLECs

SBC + 3 or more CLECs

# **Level**(3) Verizon Competition – Before Mergers



Verizon MCI Analysis - Before Merger

[REDACTED]
[CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■VZN + 1 CLEC

□VZN + 2 CLECs

□VZN + 3 or more CLECs

### After Mergers Picture is Worse . . .



SBC - AT&T Analysis - After Merger

[REDACTED]
[CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■ SBC + No CLECs

SBC + Only MCI

SBC + 1 non-MCI CLEC

SBC + MCI + 1 other CLEC

DSBC + 2 non-MCI CLECs

SBC + 3 or more CLECs

#### . . . In Both ILEC Territories



Verizon MCI Analysis - After Merger

# [REDACTED] [CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]

■VZN + No CLECs

■ VZN + Only ATT

■VZN + 1 non-ATT CLEC

■VZN + ATT + 1 other CLEC

DVZN + 2 non-ATT CLECs

DVZN + 3 or more CLECs



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